

"AWAY WITH THE LORDS!"

TO BE THE RADICAL CRY IN THE NEXT ENGLISH CAMPAIGN.

FEELING AGAINST THE PEERS STRENGTHENED BY THEIR REJECTION OF THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL—CLOSURE IN THE COMMONS—MORE DYNAMITE OUTRAGES THREATENED—THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

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London, Dec. 9.—The House of Lords virtually rejected the Employers' Liability bill last evening by inserting a clause which would allow workmen to exempt themselves by contract from the other provisions of the measure. From the first the contest concerning the bill has centered upon this so-called contracting-out clause. The Government will not be able to accept the measure with the amendment, which is calculated to render the whole bill futile. The Labor members of Parliament and the leaders of the trades unions have bound the Cabinet by both public and private pledges to withdraw the bill in case the Lords should insert any provision for contracting-out, and now the Ministerial promises must be fulfilled.

The mutilation of this essentially popular measure adds to the reaction against the Lords, and means that a bitter reckoning will be made with them at the coming election. As seldom before in recent years, the peers have been following without deviation the lines of Tory intolerance. All bills sent up from the Commons, even those of petty importance, have been treated in this spirit. The first in the list is of course the Home Rule bill. The rejection of it seemed to give courage to the peers to assert themselves, and ever since they have extinguished in rapid succession the smaller measures, such as the Chapels Enfranchisement bill, providing for the purchase of sites on fair terms for chapel-building, as well as the betterment proposals of the London County Council, aiming to obtain from landlords a fair share of the profits arising from improvements. The peers seem to think that this record of legislation wrecking will not recoil upon them, and have few fears that the people will take revenge for this misuse of power for the benefit of class interests. The Radicals and Labor members say that the Upper House is steering the Conservatives straight to defeat. One of the loudest cries in the next election campaign will be, "Away with the House of Lords!"

At the Cabinet Council yesterday it was decided to use the closure and every other Parliamentary means to pass the Bill. The Councils bill through the House of Commons before the Christmas recess. The Unionists, thinking that now is the critical period in the life of the bill, are rallying their forces to obstruct and defeat it. The absence of Conservative members have responded with exceptional promptness to the summons of the whips to come back and help smother the measure. The Government has issued a notice insisting upon a full attendance of the Liberals, and, besides beginning Saturday sittings, will suspend the 12 o'clock rule. By these means the House will be kept at work on the bill day and night.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have received anonymous letters threatening dynamite outrages in London unless Dr. Gallagher and the rest of the Irish political prisoners be released. The official report from Dublin Castle on the recent plots of dynamiters in Ireland says that the outbreak has been traced to an insignificant group affiliated with the old Fenians. Hardly more than half a dozen men comprise the group, and they have been under police surveillance for years. No trace of relations between the group and any one in America can be found.

The Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been asked by Spain to assist in the settlement of the Melilla difficulty, and in reply has instructed the British Minister in Tangier to support Spain's demands upon the Sultan, notably those for the punishment of the aggressive Rifis, for an indemnity to cover the expense of the Spanish campaign, and for guarantees against future attacks. If General de Campos's conference with Sultan Muley Hassan tomorrow should not result in peace, the Earl of Rosebery assured Spain Great Britain would consider herself bound to support the operations of the Spanish forces against Tangier, which port General Campos regards as the best base for an effective campaign.

G. E. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office, made a rather curious statement in the House of Commons last evening as to the condition of Indian finance and the need of an Indian loan. He virtually attributed the necessity of a loan to the reduction of the unbalanced budget to £1,820,000 and the obligation to spend £3,000,000 by next April. The situation is, in fact, as follows:

Since the closing of India's mints to free coinage of silver, the India Office has borrowed £3,000,000, partly on six months' bills and partly by sale of debentures. In the coming year the Council must provide £2,000,000, including payment or renewal of this year's bills. Indian trade is in a worse condition than at any time before the closing of the mints, and the Indian Treasury is in a state which causes grave apprehensions. The Council's present loan of £1,000,000 must be supplemented by another within a year, if anything like order is to be restored in Indian finance.

The Victoria Yacht Club proposes to revise the conditions governing challenges for the Gold Cup.

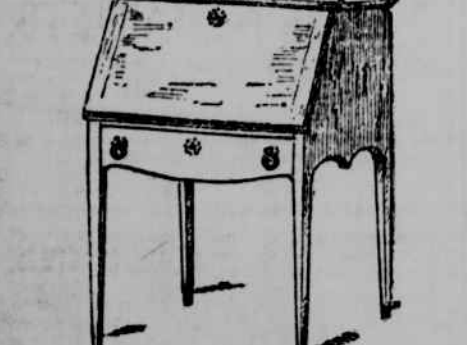
The Society of Friends will establish in London a high-class training school, which in many respects will resemble a university. Dr. George Newman has been appointed first resident warden.

Mr. Stead's project of a daily newspaper, to be floated by the subscriptions of 100,000 persons paying for one year in advance, has failed, but an American capitalist has come to the promoter's rescue with the necessary money. All the stock will be in American hands, although Mr. Stead will hold the controlling interest. This will be the second great London daily newspaper owned by Americans, the other being "The Pall Mall Gazette," formerly conducted by Mr. Stead but now owned and directed by William Wadford Astor.

Signor Crispien's return to power in Italy is hailed with delight at the Foreign Office here. Since the beginning of the crisis in Rome this has been desired and expected. It is now re-

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garded as certain that Mr. Gladstone has instructed the entire guidance of foreign affairs to the Earl of Rosebery, who is following closely the policy of Lord Salisbury. He has approved unequivocally, for instance, the Tory statesman's agreement with Italy for joint action in the Mediterranean. "The Army and Navy Gazette" ridicules the idea that England's Mediterranean fleet is not strong enough to cope with the united fleets of Russia and France. This will be true soon, if not true now, as the British Mediterranean fleet is to be reinforced by drafts from the Channel and other squadrons within a month that, Admiralty experts say, it will be able to blow the French and Russian squadrons into space. Meanwhile both Italy and Austria, under the revival of a Crispien policy, will hasten work on their Mediterranean armaments. Italy will construct an immense arsenal at Tripoli, Sicily. Austria will fortify the Gulf of Cattaro, on the Dalmatian coast, and after building docks at Cattaro, will use that port as a station for repairing her warships.

The Council of the Evangelical Alliance is about to meet in London, inviting all Christians to pray, especially during the first week of next year, for the preservation of international peace, for the success of foreign missions and for the relief of the Hebrews from persecution.

Accounts of the trial trip of the new United States cruiser, Columbia, have been read with much interest here, and have been the subject of considerable comment. Naval experts say that the Columbia is smaller and less powerful than the next new British cruiser, the "Hawthorn," which is not the fastest warship in the world, they add, as the British cruiser Blenheim has shown herself able to maintain 23 knots an hour with twin screws, against the Columbia's average of 22 knots.

GUARDING THE REICHSTAG.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN VIEW OF THE ANARCHIST OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

THE BOURSE TAX COMMISSION—EMPEROR WILLIAM'S EAR DISORDER—DYNAMITE SEIZED AT ST. PETERSBURG—A DINER.

(Copyright, 1893, By The United Press.)

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The time of the Reichstag was taken up to-day with a humdrum debate on bills of minor importance. In the lobbies also the subject of the commission on the purchase of the bourse taxes was languidly discussed until the house came of the Anarchist outrage in the French Chamber. Then everybody woke up, and the explosion in the evening of a number of members of the Reichstag went to the Chancellor to inquire what protection there was against a similar outrage in the Reichstag. Chancellor von Caprivi, as a result of the scare, gave instructions that the guards about the Reichstag building be increased in number and that all tickets of admission be carefully scrutinized before those presenting them be allowed to enter, although he thinks that the present arrangements in this respect are well-nigh perfect.

The composition of the Bourse Tax Commission is such as to assure the Government of the support of a majority of its twenty-eight members. The commission's report. The impenetrable language used by Lieutenant Liebermann von Sonnenberg when the bill was sent to the commission, in attacking bourse operations generally, as immoral and bourse speculations as swindles, rather tended to strengthen Dr. Liebermann's bourse duty scheme. The proposed wine tariff will stand, but the tobacco tariff will have to be greatly modified.

A tax on luxuries, involving a complicated tariff and affecting everything in daily use except necessities of life, is under consideration by the Government to fill the gap left by the alteration of the wine and tobacco duties. The fiscal projects, however, will not be decided until after Christmas.

Emperor William is again suffering from his ear disorder, which renders him exceedingly irritable. The reports about his alleged interference with the King of Wurtemberg over the military convention controlling the Wurtemberg contingent of the Army are entirely false. The King of Wurtemberg has been exceedingly without hesitation. General Wölkner and War Minister Schottstein, of Wurtemberg, opposed the suggestions as against their interests. Both generals to resign their offices. The people of Wurtemberg dislike the Emperor's plan, but will not actively agitate against it.

Dr. von Miltzsch, the Wurtemberg Prime Minister, who has been attending the recent deputation of the Reichstag, has been energetically lobbying against the proposed wine duties as ruinous to Wurtemberg and in violation of treaties between Prussia and the South German States. At a meeting of the Reichstag, Dr. von Miltzsch went to the length of declaring that Dr. Miquel's financial schemes might disrupt the Empire. The Emperor, on learning of this, dismissed the King of Wurtemberg to dismiss his advice.

Mail advices from St. Petersburg report the discovery of a large quantity of dynamite on a barge in the Neva on the night of December 3. The barge, which was carrying building timber and was suspected by the police and was stopped and searched. Three boxes of the explosive were found concealed under the timber. The skipper and crew were arrested. A medical student, who was arrested, had in his possession a number of anti-dynamite documents. When flogged he confessed that he had proposed making bombs with which to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor. The Emperor's plan, but will not actively agitate against it.

The Queen of Saxony is ill with influenza. Sir E. B. Mallet, the British Ambassador, as doyen of the foreign ambassadors, gave to-day the first official dinner in honor of the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Runyon. Sir Arthur Sullivan happened to dine with them.

The Emperor has shown unusual interest in the new play "By His Own Right." When he went to the private performance at the theatre, he carried with him a bronze bust of himself to present to Ludwig Barnay, the director of the theatre. Afterward he sent by pneumatic tube an autograph letter to Barnay, suggesting changes in the drill and in the costumes of the soldiers appearing in the piece. The Emperor applauded vigorously at the end of every act. The play is a mere panegyric on the Great Elector.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

SERVICES AT HASLEMERE ATTENDED BY WELL-KNOWN SCIENTIFIC MEN.

London, Dec. 9.—The funeral of Professor John Tyndall, who died from the effects of cholera administered to him by his wife by mistake, took place to-day from his home at Haslemere, Surrey. Among those present were Professor Thompson, Professor Crickton-Brown, Professor Siemens, Lady Claude Rucker and Lady Pollock. Many wreaths were sent, including one from Baron and Lady Tennyson.

SCOTTISH MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Glasgow, Dec. 9.—The miners' strike is over. The men will resume work on Monday at the old rates.

RUSSIAN PLOTS AGAINST BULGARIA.

Sofia, Dec. 9.—The "Svoboda," referring to the recently discovered plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand, says it believes that while Bulgaria has an autonomous government Russia will plot against her. The paper urges that steps be taken to stop the conspirators to commit murder, and demands that all plotters shall be punished with extreme severity.

DISPOSITION OF THE NEW SWISS LOAN.

Berne, Dec. 9.—The loan of \$4,000,000 which the Federal Council has decided will be divided into three parts. The council will devote \$1,000,000 to the defence of the country, \$1,000,000 will be used for the construction of new telegraph lines and to improve existing lines, and \$2,000,000 will be held in reserve in order to balance the loss that will result if the Latin Union agrees to a revised monetary convention.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE IRISH CAUSE.

London, Dec. 9.—A certified statement issued by the "Parnellites" is published to-day in regard to the Parliamentary and Home Rule funds. The statement covers the periods from August 15, 1892, to October 31, 1893, for the Parliamentary and Home Rule funds, and from October 1, 1892, to October 31, 1893, for the Parnellite fund. It shows that of £50,000 was subscribed to the former funds, and £17,000 to the Parnellite fund. The Parnellite fund, however, amounts to £4,000 were voted to the Irish

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Parliamentary. The amount subscribed in Ireland was £100,000, in England, £200,000, and in the United States nearly £500,000, and in Canada, £200,000.

WARFARE UPON ANARCHISTS.

SUNDAY MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE TO BE PREVENTED—ARRESTS IN BARCELONA.

London, Dec. 9.—The Anarchists of London will attempt to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square tomorrow. A repetition of last Sunday's scenes is expected. The police will not allow the meeting to be held.

The Home Office is offering under the Explosive Substances Act of 1883 a reward of £100 for information leading to the discovery of persons engaged in illegally making explosives.

The correspondent in this city of the "Secolo," of Milan, Italy, was arrested last night owing to the fact that his name appeared in the recently seized Anarchist list. The police also possess some of his compromising letters. He is secretary of the Italian office in Barcelona, and has been most active in furthering Italian interests. Juan Frechman, has also been arrested on the charge of being an Anarchist. Explosives were found in his possession. The activity of the police is restoring confidence. It has been discovered that one of the Anarchists arrested at Saladei were found to be selling her and their son to do their duty on the day of triumph. It is believed that the letter refers to a proposed explosion.

DR. KOCH'S NEW WORK ON TUBERCULINE.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—The "National Zeitung" says that Professor Koch, the well-known bacteriologist, will soon publish an exhaustive work on an improved method of tuberculin and its diagnostic properties. The work will also treat of the recognition of the first stages of consumption.

RIOING IN A BRUSSELS THEATRE.

Brussels, Dec. 9.—During the performance last night in a theatre in this city of Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," the people in the gallery became so excited and began rioting. Some of them sang the "Marseillaise," and when the police started to quell the disturbance a free fight ensued. The rioters were arrested.

FRAGMENTS OF NEWS FROM EUROPE.

London, Dec. 9.—The demand for the Christmas number of "The Pall Mall Magazine" has been such that the publisher has already sold out the enormous edition, and as no reprint of this number will be issued, it will greatly enhance the value of copies still on sale in America.

Quebec, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Line steamer Umbria, Captain Dutton, which arrived here to-day from New York, reports that Christopher Anderson, a well-known Canadian, was killed on the passage. Vain efforts were made to prevent him.

Madrid, Dec. 9.—It is not expected that the financial arrangements in progress between the Government and the manager of the Bank of Paris and Holland, who is now in this city, will be definitely settled. The report is that the negotiations are still in progress.

London, Dec. 9.—The Southwestern Railway Company will push to completion the new graving dock at Southampton. The work will be finished in August. The dock will be one of the largest in the world, and will be used for the repair of ships.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—Le Jeune, the absconding Vienna banker, was arrested in this city to-day.

London, Dec. 9.—The bark Emma foundered last night in the English Channel, off Cape Suez. One of her crew was drowned. The schooner Starlight has been wrecked off Harrow. Four of her crew were drowned.

GENERAL A. S. DIVEN TO BE PRESENT.

THE SON OF A HERO OF THE BATTLE OF TRENTON TO BE A GUEST AT THE DINNER OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Among the members of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who will attend the dinner in this city on December 10, is General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, who can claim to be the son of a soldier of the American Revolution. General Diven is possibly the oldest member of the society, being now eighty-five, and he postpones his winter trip to Florida in order to take part in the celebration of December 15. Another son of a soldier of the Revolution is Elbridge G. Spaulding, a member of the G. A. R., living in this city. He was a volunteer from the State of Pennsylvania, early in the war. He was at the battle of Trenton, which many writers regard as the turning point in the American Revolution. His son has heard him tell, among many anecdotes of army life, that he was one of a guard placed over the Hessians, prisoners captured at Trenton. The prisoners speak no English.

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THEY COULD COOK FOR KINGS.

LITTLE GIRLS WHO ARE EXPERTS WITH THE BROILER AND THE BAKING PAN.

TAUGHT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS EVERYTHING ABOUT A KITCHEN AND A STOVE—THE JOKE ABOUT THE YOUNG WIVES' DISCULTS.

LIKELY TO DIE BEFORE LONG.

Two bright little tots were walking home from a Grand-st. school Friday. As they walked they talked and crunched cake. They were children not in the best of circumstances as could be seen by their mended clothes, torn hats and ragged shoes. But they were laughing and joking in a happy way.

"I made my cake better than Sisie made hers," said one who held blue eyes that a Madison Square mamma would have gone mad over.

"Yes, yours is whiter, that's because you stir better. You'll make a good cook when you grow up!"

"My ma says just as soon as I leave school I'll be fit to keep house."

The two girls trotted on and it was found out that they had just come from the cooking department of the public school which they attended. Behind them were groups of other girls, each carrying some memento of the cooking class, every one of them exhibiting with pride the particular cake or biscuit which she had cooked.

The cooking department of the public schools is one of the most progressive ideas yet devised in the school system. There is no necessity of a girl over twelve years of age being sent to a boarding school. From soup up to the dessert, Superintendent Jasper has been enthusiastic upon the subject of such training in the schools, and it has been particularly through his untiring efforts that the plan has been adopted and enlarged. Nearly all the girls' schools have their regular cooking classes. The teachers are Miss Ella Taylor, Miss Mary J. Williams, Miss Louise C. Mariotte and Miss I. M. Austin. They divide up their time with the different schools.

Every schoolhouse has its kitchen. This is a most homelike and pleasant room. The ceilings are high, the walls prettily papered or delicately tinted, and the floors of different colored woods well polished. There are plenty of pretty pictures hung around which lend warmth and color. In the center is a long table rounded with a marble top. This table is divided into sections containing a closet and drawer, holding most of the utensils for the children to work with. The table is of light wood, prettily glossed. The knobs and trimmings are generally of brass. Each specific bit of decoration tends to delight the child and attract her attention. She is taught to keep her little space of table as neat as was to wash, wipe and polish it.

Another long table, usually at the side of the room, is divided into closets with drawers, above which are small stoves. Gas ranges are always used. The children enjoy immensely the lessons on temperature, which they obtain from managing the gas stoves. They get to know how to prepare the fire for broiling, frying, roasting, boiling or baking. They learn the degree of heat at which water and milk boil, and when water must be poured on meat, and the same turned over and basted, how to turn a roast, and how to broil a turkey and refresh it with liquid dressing, and how often to change the attitude of the Christmas goose and quench its thirst with tart, plumpings and jumbles grow just fat enough and crisp enough under their scientific direction, and tea, coffee, cocoa or chocolate is never overlooked.

THEY PREPARE AND COOK FISH AND FOWL.

The hour given over to the cooking of fish and fowl is most interesting. Think of small girls of twelve and fourteen knowing exactly how to skin, brush and clean a fowl, make a rich dressing to fill it, get it ready for the oven, cook it perfectly and serve it! Fresh vegetables are brought to the school kitchen, and the children peel, pare, salt and pepper potatoes, pumpkins, cauliflower, green peas, apples, cabbage and the various sauces and gravies and cook them like ideal chefs. Pudding, cake and pie day is looked forward to with interest. The school kitchen and the children's pride in their work and the results of their labor is a most interesting sight.

It is a busy scene twice and sometimes three afternoons of the week when a class is in session. The hour is placed at a time when the pupils are weary of school work. It comes to them as a pleasant relaxation, with its change of theme and atmosphere. The little pupils wear uniforms similar to those of the parents or guardians. They are pretty and always in neat condition. Those who are not cooking remain seated and enjoy, and the failures of their comrades. Those who day it is to cook pull out their aprons, get their aprons ready, and forks into place, turn on the fire and at once get interested in their stirring, boiling, baking and chocolate is never overlooked.

BUT THE DISHWASHING IS HARD.

After all is finished comes the dishwashing. Ah, there are very few of the girls who like this, and those who were doomed to remain seated are now rejoicing at their fate. Scientific dishwashing is taught, and thorough scrubbing in hot water, rinsing with cold water, and drying up by a towel. Next comes the putting away, and each child arranges the small utensils in neat fashion in their closets and drawers.

Chatting about the cooking class, Miss Austin says that the school has been very successful since it was instituted and has become successful. The Board of Education have been highly congratulatory upon the results of the school. The school is a success in every way.

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